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XI.—*New Species of Eastern Heterocera in the National Collection.* By Colonel CHARLES SWINHOE, M.A., F.L.S., &c.

Family Chalcosiidæ.

*Chalcosia electra*, nov.

♂. Frons white, shaft of antennæ metallic blue, pectinations black; head and thorax black, covered with metallic-blue scales; abdomen pale ochreous brown, with white segmental thin bands: fore wings dark greenish black, with a dark dull ochreous subapical band, like two oval spots joined together, extending from close to costa beyond the middle to near outer margin above the middle; a white space on the hinder margin, which in the type specimen is pure white and in the other is white suffused with brown: hind wings white, with a black apical border, broad at the apex and narrowing down the outer margin; in the Santabong example with black streaks below the costa; some metallic-blue scales at the base of the fore wings in the type specimen, on both wings in the other. Underside much as above, but there is much blue scaling on the basal portion of the fore wings and at the apex of both wings: body and legs white.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

1 ♂, Pewisoon, Borneo (*Shelford*) (type).

1 ♂, Santabong, Borneo (*Shelford*).

I know of no near ally.

## Family Drepanulidæ.

*Problepsidis neoma*, nov.

♂. White, suffused with pale chestnut-brown irrorations in parts; two nearly straight brown lines from the abdominal margin of the hind wings, the first from one third, the other from the middle, run parallel across both wings and suddenly converge on the middle of vein 5 of fore wings, and run from thence in a single line to the costa near the apex; between these lines on the fore wing is a large hyaline space; the rest of the wing is lightly suffused; on the outer margin there is a fairly broad pale pinkish band, composed of large pale pinkish spots joined together; marginal line brown; cilia pale pinkish, marked with brown: hind wings with the inner area nearly white, the outer area from the outer line to the margin with dark suffusion, and through the middle of the disk a dentated white line; marginal line white; cilia white and brown. Underside white, the hyaline patch on fore wings prominent, bordered outwardly by a dark brown band: hind wings with a broad dark brown band, which covers a third of the wing.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{9}{16}$  inch.

Singapore (*Ridley*).

Allied to *carneotincta*, Warren, = *excisa*, Hmps. n.

*Problepsidis tristis*, nov.

♂. White; pectinations of antennæ ochreous: fore wings with a broad pale brown medial band from the middle of hinder margin to the upper end of the cell; a similar marginal band from the hinder angle to vein 6, through which runs a white dentated line: hind wings with very faint indications of two similar bands; on the medial bands of both wings are some white, iridescent, raised scales. Underside white; fore wings with a brown band from the middle of the hinder margin, which is curved at vein 6 and runs down again to the hinder margin near the angle.

Expanse of wings 1 inch.

Matang, Borneo (*Shelford*).

Has the fore wing somewhat excavated below the apex, and is allied to *carneotincta*, Warren.

*Callidrepana pilana*, nov.

♀. The upper half of the hind wings, including the entire cell, is whitish; otherwise the entire coloration of body and

wings is very uniform dark ochreous, covered with very minute iridescent white scales, and on the middle of the fore wings a few black atoms; a straight dark orange line runs from below the middle of the abdominal margin of the hind wings to near the falcated apex of the fore wings (obsolete on the whitish portion of the hind wings); an indistinct indication of a dentated orange submarginal line on both wings and dark marginal line and cilia. Underside of a uniform pale orange ochreous, without any markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Matang, Borneo (*Shelford*).

Antennæ bipectinate, the branches short.

### Family Limacodidæ.

#### *Parasa insignis*, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dark bright chocolate-colour; a pale spot on the palpi above near the tip; a green spot behind the base of each antenna; a green antemedial transverse band on the fore wings from before the middle of the hinder margin to the middle of the costa, narrow and broken in the male, broad and unbroken in the female, and somewhat expanded on the costa. Underside of the same uniform dark bright chocolate-colour; a whitish space on the basal half of the hinder margin of fore wings; legs with pale spots. The female is paler chocolate than the male, the hind wings and the underside considerably paler.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{2}{10}$ , ♀ 2 inches.

♂ ♀, Borneo, 1904 (*Shelford*) (types).

1 ♂, Borneo, 1904 (*Shelford*).

1 ♀, Kuching, Borneo, 1902 (*Shelford*).

Belongs to the *lepida* group.

### Family Lymantriidæ.

#### *Euproctis dirtea*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark dull greyish ochreous; palpi brown above; shaft of antennæ brown, a white spot at the base on each side: fore wings irrorated with black atoms; a prominent black spot at the end of the cell; two dark grey, transverse, even bands, antemedial much outwardly curved, the other discal and very slightly curved; a concolorous cilia with grey patches: hind wings dull yellow; the abdominal area broadly brownish; abdomen brownish black; anal tuft dull yellow. Underside

of a pale dull ochreous, the abdominal area of hind wings brownish; a prominent large black spot at the end of the cell in both wings: body and legs without markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Kuching, Borneo, 2 ♂ (*Shelford*).

Belongs to the *plana* group.

#### Family Hepialidæ.

##### *Palpifer pellicia*, nov.

♂ ♀. Of a uniform dull brown colour above and below, a slight red tinge on the hairs of the legs: the fore wings above have a very small white dot in the middle of the cell, which, however, is not visible in all examples; the hind wings have a moderately large yellowish spot on the outer margin below the apex; there are no other markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$ – $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Allied to *P. cærulescens*, Swinhoe; paler in colour, the wings more sparsely clothed, and uniformly smaller; *cærulescens* has a prominent large white spot in the middle of the cell of fore wings and no yellow spot on the hind wings. I have five examples of this new form and have examined several others.

#### Family Trifidæ.

##### *Caradrina pratexta*, nov.

♂ ♀. Ochreous brown; palpi with pale hairs in front; thorax with a brownish band in front; abdomen of the male with blackish-brown hairs and luteous anal tuft: fore wings variegated with pale luteous-grey marks; a pale antemedial transverse line, edged on each side with brown, a short outward angle in the middle, and bent inwards shortly on to the costa and on to the hinder margin; a postmedial similar line, which, however, is not bent inwards at its lower end; a submarginal sinuous pale line, edged on its inner side with brown; orbicular a small black spot, pale-ringed; reniform black, large, somewhat ear-shaped, and ringed with a pale line: hind wings pale brown, a brown lunule at the end of the cell; marginal line pale, interrupted on fore wings: cilia of fore wings brown, of hind wings luteous, with a brown basal line. Underside grey; a brown lunule at the

end of each cell; both wings with dark grey discal lines and pale submarginal fascia.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

There is an example from Darjiling in the B. M., drawer 142.

*Euplexia flavistigma*.

*Xylophasia flavistigma*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1867, p. 50; Hmps. no. 1715.

*Xylophasia sodalis*, Butler, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (5) i. p. 83; Hmps. no. 1717.

*Apamea strigidisca*, Moore, P. Z. S. 1881, p. 346, pl. xxxviii. fig. 9.

*Apamea basalis*, Moore, l. c. p. 346.

*Apamea denticulosa*, Moore, Lep. Atk. p. 109, pl. iv. fig. 13 (1882).

*Apamea obliquiorbis*, Moore, l. c. p. 109.

Khasia Hills; common.

The type from Bengal is in Coll. Staudinger, but the description is good, and there can be no mistake about the identification; the type of *sodalis* from Japan is in the B. M., so are also the types of *strigidisca* from Sikkim, *basalis* from Dalhousie, and *obliquiorbis* from Darjiling; the type of *denticulosa* from Darjiling is also in Coll. Staudinger, but the description and figure are good: all the above are undoubtedly one species. Sir George Hampson puts *Havlena constellata*, Moore (Lep. Atk. p. 130, pl. iv. fig. 21), from Sikkim, the type of which is also in Coll. Staudinger, as a synonym to *flavistigma*, but neither the description nor the figure corresponds.

Family Acontiidæ.

*Agrophila burmana*, nov.

♂. Frons with a pale luteous band; thorax and fore wings luteous white; abdomen grey, with white rings: fore wings with a very broad blackish-brown marginal band, occupying nearly half the wing; this band has a clearly cut inner edge, is narrow at the apex, curves round the reniform to the middle of the wing, then almost straight down to the hinder margin; the rest of the wing is luteous white, with a medial double line, nearly erect, and some pale blackish-brown marks on the costa; marginal line whitish; the reniform is a round ringlet, the orbicular is not visible: hind wings brownish, without markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Beeling, Burma (*Bingham*).

I have several examples, all identical; it appears to be a good and uniform species. There is one in the B. M. from Thyetmyo, Burma, in drawer 195, with *A. basifera*, Walker.

*Maliattha stolasa*, nov.

♂ ♀. White, minutely irrorated with chestnut-red atoms; palpi, frons, and antennæ chestnut-red: fore wings with the costal border and outer portions suffused with that colour; some white specks on the costa; indications of two outwardly curved white lines before and beyond the middle rather close together; a white transverse streak below the apex close to the outer margin: hind wings grey; marginal line of both wings white; cilia white, interlined with grey.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Allied to *M. plumbata*, Butler, from Dharmasala, which I also have from Simla; is common in the Khasia Hills. There is in the B. M. drawer 199, unnamed, one from Arjuno, Java, and one from Sarawak, which appear to me to be identical with the Khasia Hill form.

*Cerynea rubra*, nov.

♂. Palpi, frons, and head chocolate-brown; body and wings reddish-orange colour: costa of fore wings broadly chocolate-brown; two brown dots at the end of the cell; a pale lunular mark halfway between these and the outer margin: hind wings with a brown mark in the cell, some in the middle, and some in the disk; apparently indications of transverse bands, of which there are also some indications on the fore wings: both wings variegated with marks of darker orange; brown marginal fcostoon and black spots. Underside smoky grey, the wings crossed by three indistinct grey bands; legs brownish grey.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

Matang, Borneo (*Shelford*).

Allied to *ustula*, Hmps., from Ceylon, and superficially somewhat resembling it; but that insect has broader wings and two spots at the end of each cell.

*Rivula niveipuncta*, nov.

♂. Palpi, head, and collar pale ochreous grey; thorax and fore wings dark olive-brown; spots on fore wings pure white, subbasal, ante- and postmedial, and two close to the apex;

two white dots below the second spot, a cluster of many spots and dots below the third, three dots on the costa between the third and fourth, with two or three dots below them; a large white subbasal spot within the wing and two dots in a line beyond: hind wings and abdomen pale brown, without markings. Underside: fore wings grey, with the apical spots and some spots and dots on the outer half of the costa: hind wings whitish, with a grey spot at the end of the cell and a grey discal line.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Somewhat resembling *R. niphosticta*, Hmps., from Ceylon, but the spots on the fore wings are differently arranged.

### Family Palindidæ.

#### *Homodes irretita*, nov.

♂. Of a uniform dull dark fulvous, brighter than *fulva*, Hmps., which I have from Ceylon, but duller than in *crocea*, Guenée, or *vivida*, Guenée, the margins slightly darker than the interior portions of the wings; antemedial and medial slightly waved, dark transverse lines nearly erect on the fore wings, the inner line continued on the hind wings, curving slightly outwards; duplex dentated discal lines across both wings, the inner line having black points on the dentations on the hind wings; the first three lines ending in black dots on the costa of the fore wings; duplex dark red submarginal lines on both wings, enclosing a series of small black lunular marks; black lunules close to the outer marginal black line; all the black points and lunules with minute white points attached to them. Underside of a uniform fulvous-red colour; fore legs with thick whitish hairs.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills (type).

Silchar, Cachar.

There is one example in the B. M. from the Khasia Hills; there are also in the same drawer three from Fergusson Island, three from the Solomons, and three from Singapore which cannot be separated from this form. It is nearest to *bracteiqutta*, Walker, from Sarawak, the type of which is in Mus. Oxon.

### Family Sarrothripidæ.

#### Genus NANAGUNA, Walker.

*Nanaguna*, Walker, xxvii. 85 (1863).

*Clettharra*, Walker, xxvii. 101.

*Orosa*, Walker, xxxiv. 1222 (1865).

*Nanaguna breviuscula.*

*Nanaguna breviuscula*, Walker, xxvii. 85.

*Cattharra valida*, Walker, xxvii. 101; Hmps. no. 2237.

*Cattharra floccifera*, Hmps. Moths India, ii. p. 386 (1894).

Khasia Hills: common.

Also from Nagas, Burma, Ceylon, and Borneo; very variable in shades of colour.

*Nanaguna aquisoides*, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi brown, white at the base and tips of the last joint; frons brown; head and thorax white, the latter with brown specks; wings and abdomen dark olive-brown: fore wings with white suffusion, speckled with brown at the base and on the costal and apical areas, forming a circle round the brown portion of the wing; indications of a subbasal brown line, of a discal line outwardly angled at vein 3, and of a submarginal line, but all very indistinct; marginal line dark blackish brown: hind wings slightly pale brown, without markings. Underside dull brown, marginal line pale, no markings; tarsi with pale bands.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

There is one example in the B. M. Deltoid drawer no. 45, without name, from the Khasia Hills; superficially this insect is much like *Aquis viridisquama*, Walker, xv. 1652, from Sarawak.

*Labanda viridalis*, nov.

♂ ♀. Frons, head, thorax, and fore wings green (the ground-colour is really white, thickly irrorated with minute green atoms): fore wings with a broad basal black band, some green markings inside it near the base, representing the subbasal transverse line; the discoidal vein thickly black, making a prominent lunule; an antemedial, slightly dentate, black line close to the outer margin of the basal band; an outwardly curved discal similar line, duplex in parts, a submarginal similar broken line outwardly edged with white; a marginal black line; cilia green, with black patches; a black suppressed largish spot on the costa at the middle, another much larger at one third from apex, and two small ones close to the apex, and two more prominent spots below them, the lower one the larger: hind wings brown, unmarked: abdomen brown, with black and green crests. Underside



brown, without markings, except for a few pale spots on the costa of fore wings.

Expanse of wings, ♂ 1, ♀  $1\frac{3}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

There is an example from the Khasia Hills in the B. M. drawer no. 44.

*Blennia fumosa*, nov.

♀. Palpi grey, brown-speckled; head, thorax, and fore wings chocolate-brown, with a slight greenish tinge; transverse lines slightly darker than the ground-colour, all very indistinct—first subbasal, sinuous, and double, second just before the middle, also double, bent outwards, third similar and discal, fourth submarginal, single, and marked with white and brown dots; a broad blackish shade or diffused oblique band from the middle of the costa to the hinder margin near the angle, marginal points whitish: hind wings paler and with an ochreous tinge, blackish on the outer margin; indications of a thin, ochreous, wavy, discal band; cilia dull ochreous. Underside: body, legs, and inner half of wings pale greyish brown, outer half of wings dull black; some dull ochreous spots on costa of fore wings towards apex; both wings crossed by a thin dull ochreous band, outwardly angled below the middle on the hind wings; cilia of both wings dull ochreous.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Not nearly allied to anything I know of; fore wings narrower and longer than is usual in the genus, outer margin rounded.

Family **Haliadæ**.

*Topadesa sanguinea*.

*Topadesa sanguinea*, Moore, Lep. Atk. p. 280 (1882).

Khasia Hills.

Moore described a male from Sikkim, the type of which is in Coll. Staudinger; there is one male from Darjiling in the B. M.; I have now received several pairs from the Khasia Hills.

The female differs from the male in the colour of the fore wings being purple instead of fiery red, the fiery-red colour only showing on the edging of the purple; no cell-spot; the front half of the thorax is also purple and the upper part of the abdomen is smeared with pale purplish grey. The underside is much as in the male, cell-spot and all but the interior of the fore wing is suffused with purple.

## Family Stictopteridæ.

*Gyrtona niveivitta*, nov.

♀. Brown-black; abdomen pale black; the hind wings very slightly paler than the fore wings, the latter with a broad white subcostal stripe from the base to the outer margin a little below the apex; the upper side of the stripe even, the lower side rough; the orbicular invisible, the reniform a black ringlet, within the stripe; two submarginal sinuous white lines, well separated, pale spots on the outer margin and black crenulated line; cilia of both wings with white tips. Underside dull black, without markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

1 ♀, Kuching, Sarawak (type).

1 ♀, Penang.

## Family Gonopteridæ.

*Cosmophila excavata*, nov.

♀. Of a uniform pale greyish chocolate-colour; palpi on the inner sides, head, and collar white, thickly irrorated with ochreous brown: fore wings thickly irrorated with ochreous brown in parts, leaving a more or less clear space before the middle and a space at the apex: hind wings with similar irrorations on the disk, almost forming a band; through this and up the fore wings runs a very acutely dentated submarginal line; some brown marks above the middle of the outer margin of fore wings, one at the angle, and one at the apex; cilia of both wings pale ochreous, with white tips, interlined with brown, the interline macular on the fore wings above the angle.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Sadong, Borneo (*Shelford*).

I do not quite know where to put this insect without examining its male; the apex of fore wings is acute, the outer margin is produced at vein 4 and rather deeply excavated between this and the apex; the outer margin of the hind wings is slightly angled at vein 2 and is quite straight between veins 2 and 6, like a Focillid.

*Tympanistes flavescens*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, body, and fore wings dull pale yellow; head, thorax, and costal and basal portions of fore wings suffused with olive-green; transverse olive-green lines distinct, prominent, highly sinuous, and dentated in parts—

subbasal, antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal, the last broken and irregular; outer margin with black dots between the veins: hind wings white, with pinkish suffusion on the abdominal area. Underside pale yellowish white; costal area of fore wings suffused strongly with pink; a brown subapical spot on the costa and another below it; legs with brownish hairs.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Between *T. testacea*, Moore, and *T. rubidorsalis*, Moore, but the lines in these forms are not dentated, are much less sinuous, the coloration is nearly white, and the undersides have no markings whatever.

#### *Carea dione*, nov.

♂ ♀. Antennæ, palpi, and frons chestnut-colour; collar and patagia purplish brown, the rest of the thorax, the abdomen, and fore wings pale creamy pink, with minute brown irroration; these are collected densely together in parts and form subbasal, antemedial, postmedial, and submarginal oblique bands, the postmedial being the broadest and darkest, extending from a little beyond the middle of the costa to the hinder angle; there are also two transverse, brown, straight lines, the first oblique, from the middle of the costa, the other nearly erect, from the costal third to the hinder margin near the angle; cilia brown: hind wings pale pinkish, without markings. Underside pale pinkish, without markings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Fore wings with the outer margin rounded. Allied to *fasciata*, Moore, which I have also from the Khasia Hills; but that form is of an almost uniform dark brown-pink, with discal and submarginal highly sinuous transverse lines and shorter wings.

#### Family Quadrifidæ.

##### *Hypætra ruinosa*, nov. †

♀. Antennæ, palpi, head, thorax, and fore wings dark chocolate-brown; palpi whitish beneath, and speckled with white above: fore wings with the outer third smeared with a glaucous sheen; black patches on the costa; a large oval black patch on the disk, touching the glaucous band, ringed inwardly with deeper black; the black line running partly along the inner limit of the glaucous band; many lunular

and sinuous grey bands across the wing, more or less indistinct; a double black, sinuous, submarginal line: hind wings dark brown, the outer part more or less glaucous; two ochreous marks near anal angle; cilia dark brown, with two subapical white spots and one near anal angle.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$ – $1\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

1 ♀, Singapore (type) (*Ridley*).

2 ♀, Kuching, Borneo (*Shelford*).

1 ♀, Andamans (*Moore Coll.*).

Allied to *inclusens*, Walker.

### *Hypatra trifasciata*, nov.

♂. Palpi dark chestnut-brown above, white beneath, last joint ochreous grey beneath; head, body, and wings of a uniform pale brownish grey, irrorated and striated in parts with blackish brown: fore wings crossed by three nearly erect blackish fasciæ or bands, rather broad and more or less incomplete, these bands themselves containing in places small darker black patches, marginal festoon grey, points black: hind wings paler on the costal space, where there are no irrorations; indications of a discal transverse line, elbowed outwardly below the middle, where there is a black spot, marginal festoon grey, points grey. Underside ochreous grey, almost whitish, very uniform in colour, no markings; the long hairs on the legs variegated, black and ochreous grey.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

1 ♂, Kapaur, N. Guinea (type) (*Doherty*).

1 ♂, Fergusson Island (*Meek*).

### *Hamodes Butleri*.

*Thermesia* (?) *Butleri*, Leech, Trans. Ent. Soc. 1900, p. 570.

Khasia Hills; fairly common.

The type came from Western China; the Khasia Hills examples are paler in colour, but are not separable.

### Family Focillidæ.

#### *Zethes pallidiplaga*, nov.

♂. Uniform greyish white, slightly tinged with ochreous; palpi brown, with pale tips; a pale chestnut-brown large patch on the thorax: fore wings with a subbasal broad band, a brown dot in the cell, a transverse sinuous line, a large almost square patch, its top touching the costa, its

lower end touching a transverse, outwardly bent, pale line; a large, also nearly square, patch on the outer margin at the apex; a submarginal grey line and brown marginal spots: hind wings with antemedial and submarginal sinuous grey lines, a medial straight pale line, a large chestnut-brown patch at the anal angle.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Penang (*Flower*) (type).

Isabel Island, Solomons (*Meek*).

The Isabel example has the patches smaller, but is otherwise very similar to the type specimen.

### *Zethes enigmaria*, nov.

♂ ♀. Dark red-brown, with an ochreous tint and variegated with ochreous patches: fore wings with ochreous dots on costa towards apex; ante- and postmedial outwardly curved sinuous brown lines; a large ochreous spot at the end of the cell, with a thin brown lunular mark inside it; an ochreous spot in the disk in a line with the cell, another near the hinder angle: hind wings with an antemedial line, a medial line, the space between forming an ochreous band; a discal line, the outer portion of the wing mostly ochreous; the ochreous parts mostly dull in colour; a marginal lunular line on both wings and cilia with a basal ochreous line. Under-side pale pinkish grey on fore wings, ochreous on the hind wings, the former with a black subapical lunular spot on the costa; indications of medial and discal lines, the outer portion of the wing suffused with purplish brown: hind wings with an antemedial line; a broad discal black band and both wings with black marginal line; blackish cilia with ochreous basal line.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Allied to *Z. perturbans*, Walker.

### Family Deltoididæ.

#### *Talapa birthana*, nov.

♀. Palpi black, with whitish hairs on the upper side; head, body, and wings of a uniform pale brown, tinged with pink; thorax with a black patch; abdomen with brown segmental lines: fore wings with some short brown marks running along the costa; a black triangular patch before the middle below the cell, its outer side incurved, and edged with white, a black spot just above its outer end; a large black

suffused spot outside the patch nearly even with its upper side, and in this patch is a prominent white spot, with a short streak running from it obliquely upwards, and through it runs a transverse, indistinct, sinuous grey line from costa to hinder margin; a discal sinuous line, which is (except towards the costa) deep black and thick, outwardly edged with whitish, and followed by a whitish line close to it; between this and the outer margin is another sinuous but incomplete whitish line; marginal lunules brown, with whitish points; cilia with pinkish-white streaks opposite the veins: hind wings with indications of a medial pale line and pale marginal line.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Allied to *T. albigutta*, Swinh.

*Adrapsa curiosalis*, nov.

♂ ♀. Dark blackish brown, with a pink tinge: fore wings with a white dot in the cell, a white spot at the end, and a large white square patch near the apex, with a white streak to the costa on its inner side; both wings with a medial, slightly sinuous, transverse, white line, dentated in parts; a discal similar line rather near the margin, indistinct in parts and touching the inner side of the subapical patch; marginal line whitish, lunular in parts. Underside rather variegated in colour; a white spot at the end of each cell; the subapical patch and transverse lines as above; antennæ, body, and legs same colour as the wings, the long hairs on the fore legs of the male pale dirty whitish ochreous.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{3}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

The antennæ are somewhat as in *A. albirenalis*, Moore, but there is no hook at the base, as is the case in that species; one male in my collection is almost as much variegated in colour above as it is below, with a pale shade inside the medial line.

*Catada sabada*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi, head, and body dark olive-brown: fore wings with a broad band of the same colour, which occupies nearly the basal half of the wing, leaving a small basal space and the outer half of the wing dark pinkish grey; the band has on each side slightly sinuous but erect white

edges ; a brown semicircular mark near the apex : hind wings and underside of a uniform dull brown, without markings.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $1\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{1}{10}$  inch.

Goping, Perak (*Kunstler*).

Superficially like *C. bipartita*, but that form has the fore wings angled in the middle of the outer margin ; in this form the outer margin is rounded.

*Falcimala diacia*, nov.

♂ ♀. Palpi brown on the outer side, pale on the inner side, last joint whitish, with a brown ring near the tip ; frons whitish ; collar brown in the middle, white at the sides ; body and wings whitish : fore wings with a black streak on the costa near the base, a large oblique black patch at the middle, the costal space from thence to the apex white ; a nearly upright, broad, pale medial band from the patch to the hinder margin, the patch and band edged with white ; the colour of the wing inside the band white, on the outer side it is smoky brown ; a subbasal line of white specks ; the extreme apex pure white ; the marginal line with black points joined to very minute white specks : hind wings greyish white. Underside : fore wings pale grey, with white dots on the costa beyond the middle and at the apex : hind wings whitish.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{7}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Allied to *F. ochrealis*, Hmps., which is pinkish ochreous, has no medial band on fore wings, and has brown hind wings.

Family Hypenidæ.

*Hypena regia*, nov.

♀. Palpi, head, and body dark greyish-olive colour : fore wings dark olive-brown ; a large round prominent white spot in the middle of the cell, a black lunule at the end ; a postmedial, nearly straight, black line from the hinder margin at two thirds to the costa near apex ; an irregular row of indistinct submarginal dots, the four upper ones white, the remainder black ; a pale shade across the disk : hind wings brownish grey, whitish towards base. Underside pale brownish : fore wings with a small cluster of white dots at the apex : hind wings with a brown lunule at the end of the cell ; both wings crossed by a medial brown line.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Granville, New Guinea.

Allied to nothing I know of.

*Hypena tylistalis*, nov.

♀. Olive-brown, with a pink tinge. fore wings with erect transverse lines, antemedial and slightly sinuous, postmedial and quite even, composed of two colours, the inner brown, the outer white; the whole inner space from this to the base darker than the rest of the wing; a sinuous line adjoining, followed by a nearly straight submarginal line: hind wings without markings, marginal line of both wings black; cilia with a white basal line. Underside much paler: fore wings with a white subapical spot: hind wings with a brown spot at the end of the cell and a brown discal line.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Granville, New Guinea.

Allied to *H. umbripennis*, Moore, from India, of which I have a good series; but that form has all its lines sinuous.

*Hypena phecomalis*, nov.

♂. Dark olive-brown; palpi white at the end of the last joint: fore wings with an erect, almost straight, brown line, outwardly edged with whitish beyond the middle, the entire space inside it dark blackish brown, and contains a darker spot at the end of the cell and a darker basal band, with its outside edge acutely dentated outwards, below the middle; a dark brown shade below the apex, leaving a paler space on the costa near the apex; faint indications of a row of submarginal pale dots and white points on the margin: hind wings without markings. Underside pale brown, tinged with pink: fore wings with indications of postmedial and submarginal lines: hind wings with a black spot at the end of the cell, and medial and discal lines.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Wings broader than is usual in the genus, the hinder angle more rounded, costa of fore wings rounded near the base. There are two examples from the Khasia Hills in the B. M. with *H. tenebralis*, Moore, of which I have a fine series; but it is quite distinct from that form, being a much broader insect, with the lines erect instead of oblique.

## Family Boarmiidae.

*Heteromiza obliquaria*.

*Anzea obliquaria*, Leech, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 182 (1897).

Khasia Hills.



Leech's type came from Chang Yang, Central China. I have six from the Khasia Hills, and there is an example in the B. M. marked "India" from Dr. F. Moore's collection; they are absolutely identical with the Chinese examples.

### Family Sterrhidæ.

#### *Chrysocraspeda fulviplaga*, nov.

♂ ♀. Orange-pink, tinged with purple: fore wings with a prominent black spot at the end of the cell; an antemedial, transverse, yellow line, angled slightly outwards in the cell; a discal similar line, angled outwards at the middle, its lower half obscured in the male by a large patch of purplish suffusion, which extends on the lower half of the wing from the inner line to the outer margin: hind wings with a yellow subbasal line, much angled outwards at its middle; a very large triangular yellow patch, occupying nearly the whole of the disk; a discal yellow line like that on the fore wings, the upper portion of it being only visible, the lower portion being merged in the discal yellow patch; cilia of both wings bright yellow. Underside: fore wings pink-red, with the outer and hinder margins yellow: hind wing with the inner half pink-red, the outer half yellow; frons white; antennæ, body, and legs pink-red; abdomen with the tips and the whole of the underside whitish.

Expanse of wings, ♂  $\frac{9}{10}$ , ♀  $1\frac{2}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Belongs to Hampson's Section I. B, and is allied to *iole*, Swinhoe; the hind wings resemble those of *dilucida*, Warren, but that form has no transverse lines.

#### *Chrysocraspeda conspicuaria*, nov.

♂ ♀. Pale pink, irrorated in parts with brown atoms; costa of fore wings brownish; a large black spot at the end of the cell, three or four black points in a row outside the cell: hind wings with a pure white elongated spot at the end of the cell; a discal row of black points; outer margin of both wings with a conspicuous brown band and bright yellow cilia. Underside of a uniform dark red-pink; cell-spots as above, but less distinct; costa of fore wings blackish brown; no outer marginal band to either wing; cilia yellow; frons white; antennæ and body above pink-brown; body below and legs whitish.

Expanse of wings  $\frac{9}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Fore wings with the apex produced and acute; hind wings with the outer margin rounded. Belongs to Hampson's Section I. *b*, and is allied to *abhadraca*, Walker; but the markings are much as in *sanguinaria*, Warren.

### Family Geometridæ.

#### *Actenochroma ochreipicta*, nov.

♂. Frons ochreous, with a green centre; head, body, and wings green, irrorated and striated with olive-green; an indistinct blurred dark spot at the end of each cell: fore wings with indications of antemedial and discal darker bands, the hinder margin with two ochreous spots, ante- and post-medial, and another in the disk above the middle; inside the outer band there is a dentated black line visible in places, but very indistinct: hind wings with a similar line, more distinct, and indications of both bands; an ochreous spot on the abdominal margin at the end of the outer band; marginal lunules black; cilia ochreous in parts. Underside pinkish white; a prominent black spot at the end of each cell and a broad blackish discal band, with some blackish suffusion between it and the outer margin; marginal lunules black.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{8}{10}$  inch.

Khasia Hills.

Of the shape and size of *A. viridaria*, Moore, but the colour is darker, more olive-tinted, and quite different.

#### *Agathia ithearia*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, palpi above, head, and body pale chocolate-colour; palpi below white; frons with the lower half white, upper half chocolate; thorax with two large green spots in front: wings green, bands chocolate-colour; fore wings with a band at the base, a narrow costal band, and both wings with a broad marginal band; on the fore wings there is a thin sinuous band from the middle of the costa to the hinder margin, touching the marginal band; within the latter is a large green subapical spot, with a small spot above and two below it: a large green oval spot on the hind wings within the marginal band, touching the outer margin below the apex, and a pale streak which runs downwards a short distance: on both wings the marginal band is lined on both sides with dark chocolate and edged on the inner side with whitish.

Underside greenish white, with a broad, sinuous, discal band of pale chocolate-colour across both wings.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Kuching, Borneo (*Shelford*).

Nearest to *carissima*, Butler, from Japan.

*Agathia solaris*, nov.

♂. Antennæ, upper side of palpi, upper half of frons, thorax above, and bands on both wings chocolate-colour, lower side of palpi and lower half of frons white; a green band behind the base of the antennæ, a broader green collar, a green spot on the hind part of the thorax; abdomen with the apical third pale, nearly white, the tip chocolate: wings green; fore wings with a narrow costal band, very pale chocolate; a sinuous submarginal band, broad and curved and dark chocolate (nearly black at the apex), touching a black spot on the outer margin below the apex, then continued, thin, pale, and sinuous, to the hinder margin near the angle; black elongated spots on the margin at the ends of the veins, followed by chocolate spots on the ochreous-grey cilia; a narrow chocolate band at the base, which does not reach the costa, which here is green; this band is continued thinly down the abdominal margin of the hind wings (with a spot in the middle) until it reaches the broad outer marginal band, which is broad at the anal angle, narrowing upwards, contains a green spot where the abdominal band joins it, and a larger green spot below the apex, which is narrow and runs down the margin a little; this outer band on both wings contains on its inner margin an acutely dentated dark line with the points black and pointing outwards, on the fore wings obsolete on the thin part of the band; marginal line of hind wings chocolate, cilia ochreous grey, with chocolate spots at the vein-ends. Underside greenish white; bands nearly black, on fore wings more or less as above, on the hind wings nearly uniform in breadth.

Expanse of wings  $1\frac{4}{10}$  inch.

Singapore (*Ridley*).

There are some indistinct chocolate marks in the middle of the wings that look like obsolete bands, but they are not traceable; the insect belongs to the *hemithearia* group.